

Routes to tour in Germany

The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there – to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

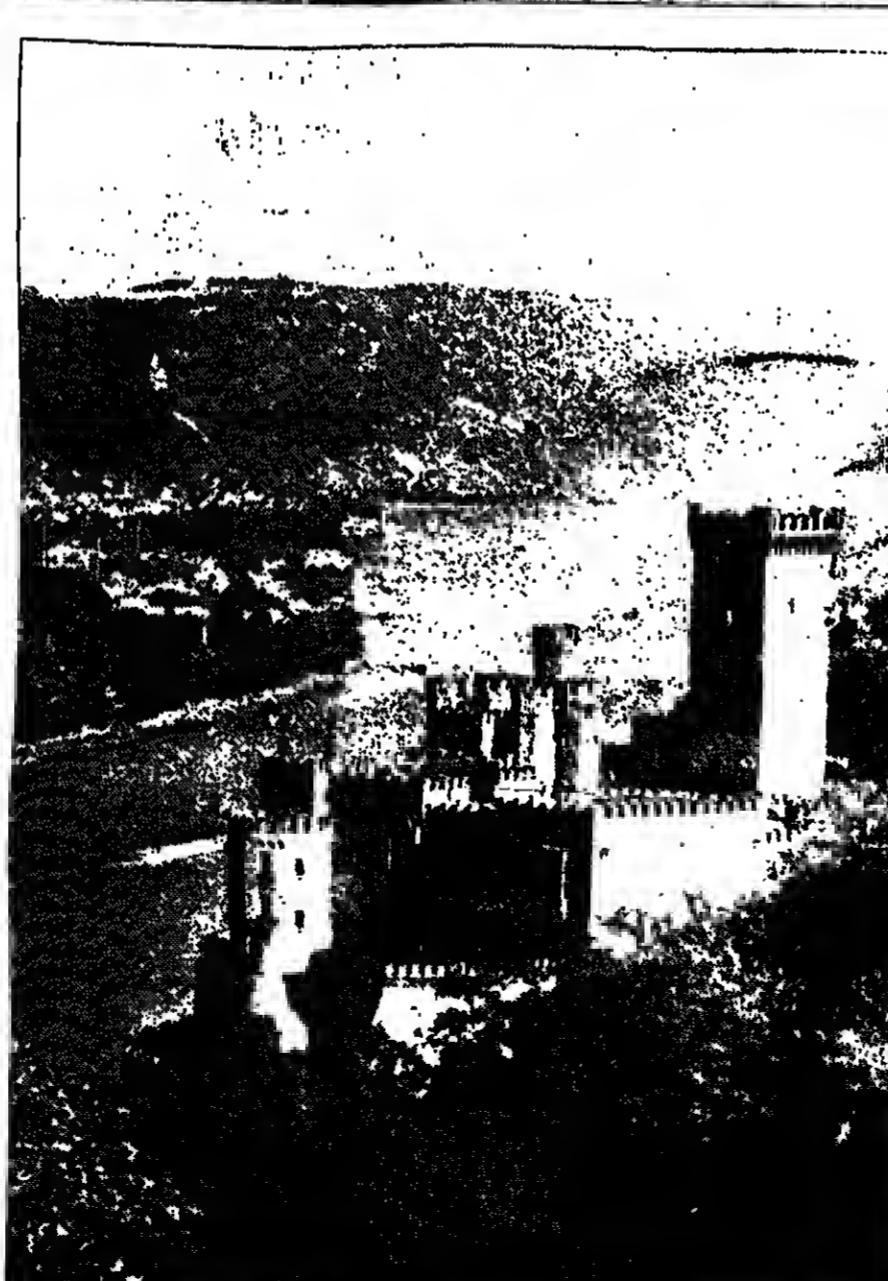
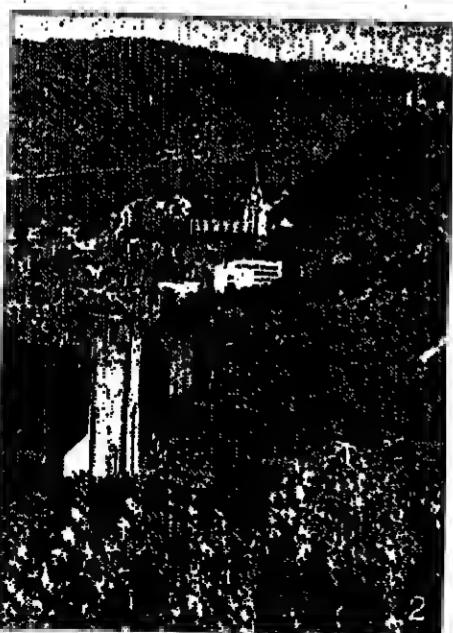
Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



1 Bacharach
2 Oberwesel
3 The Loreley Rock
4 Boppard
5 Stolzenfels Castle

DZT
DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 68, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



Hamburg, 1 March 1987
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Path towards arms limitation remains a tortuous one

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Any change in East-West relations by way of specific arms limitation moves and human rights improvements can only be the result of a gradual development.

First signs of greater flexibility and "openness" in Soviet policy are apparent, but Moscow is still poles apart from any radical reduction in its armed forces.

It is now up to President Reagan to decide whether he is deliberately prepared to jeopardise the further progress of the Geneva talks for the sake of a possible stationing of initial SDI facilities in the early 1990s.

If Mr Gorbachov is taken at his word, progress toward an agreement on the "zero option" for medium-range missiles – and especially an initial 50-per-cent reduction in strategic arms stocks – is subject to strict observation of the ABM Treaty.

Mr Gorbachov's fundamental address reiterated his ambitious domestic projects and his vision of a world free from nuclear weapons by the turn of the century.

But it contained no new arms limitation proposals and failed to suggest whether the Soviet Union and the United States might conclude a first arms reduction agreement during the remainder of President Reagan's second term.

So the West would be well advised to be ready to negotiate and to show understanding for the Soviet leader – with due regard for vital Western security interests.

Swift solutions need not be expected. European experience shows, and is here reaffirmed, that on fundamental issues only slow progress – in keeping with partners' national interests – is possible.

The American inclination to arrive at swift solutions remains unfulfilled, or so initial analyses by Nato's political and military leaders in the wake of Mr Gorbachov's speech can be summarised.

These conclusions will now be incorporated in planning for East-West talks in which Nato countries are to take part, especially the preliminary talks in Vienna on a mandate for negotiations on conventional arms reduction "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

No-one at the helm of the alliance doubts that the West, providing it demonstrates the necessary unity, ought to make use of every available opportunity for negotiation.

Nato's dual role, as outlined nearly 20 years ago in the Harmel Report (endeavours to reduce tension by means of credible deterrent capacity and defence), remains unchanged. Now, it is noted in Brussels, is the time for it to prove its worth.

Formulating and arriving at decisions on common policy is, of course, handicapped by the Reagan administration being largely immobilised by Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress and by the ongoing fundamental dispute

within the administration on arms limitation and its prospects.

To begin with, President Reagan's decision on a new and more far-reaching interpretation of the ABM Treaty on mutual limitation of anti-missile systems by the two superpowers must be awaited.

The White House is familiar with the misgivings felt by America's main Nato partners about parting company with the existing provisions of the ABM Treaty. They were last reiterated in Washington by British Defence Minister George Younger.

It is now up to President Reagan to decide whether he is deliberately prepared to jeopardise the further progress of the Geneva talks for the sake of a possible stationing of initial SDI facilities in the early 1990s.

If Mr Gorbachov is taken at his word, progress toward an agreement on the "zero option" for medium-range missiles – and especially an initial 50-per-cent reduction in strategic arms stocks – is subject to strict observation of the ABM Treaty.

US Defence Secretary Weinberger is in contrast convinced that deterrence is America's best security guarantee. He is keen to commit Mr Reagan's successors in particular to SDI, and to persuade them to commit themselves irrevocably.

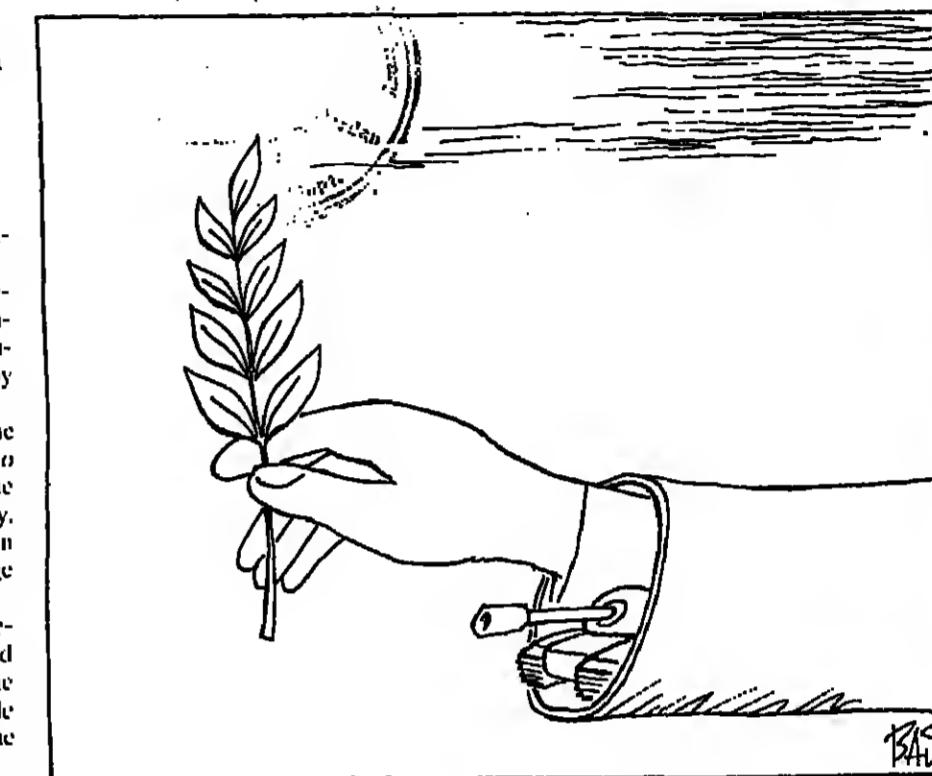
So President Reagan will soon have to say – or so experts in Brussels claim – whether he is playing SDI as a trump card in Geneva (without admitting so, of course) or he feels he can force the Soviet Union to make further concessions by insisting on the project.

The Americans are, with some justification, a little tired of the hot and cold showers of European fears and warnings. Nato officials can understand the Americans saying so, and outspokenly at times. The "zero option" debate was a textbook example of this outlook. Yet it reflected what, for the Europeans, was a bitter realisation.

It was that Nato countries can, in the final analysis and despite all consultation, not exert influence on the decisions reached by the superpowers because they lack the unity needed to bring their true political (and strategic) weight to bear.

That is why, in the long run, they remain mere onlookers whose vital interests depend on what happens at the summit.

It would cost Washington far more to airlift them across the Atlantic than from Europe. But a clear distinction must be drawn between the attitude of the Federal



(Cartoon: Mikropoulos - Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)

al government in Washington and the outlook held by US public opinion.

The government still feels the presence of US forces in Europe is a decisive contribution toward American security, whereas US public opinion is far removed from Nato's early years and convinced, bearing in mind the overwhelming US budget deficit, that the Europeans must largely foot the bill for their own defence.

American opinion stoutly overlooks the fact that European Nato countries would already raise the lion's share of combat troops and air force units in the event of hostilities.

Washington may at times be irritated by European behaviour, but it is only fair to say that America has pursued an extensive variety of policies toward the Soviet Union since the war.

They have ranged from "containment," the long-term aim of which was to wait for more flexible Soviet policies, to the threat of "massive retaliation," hopes of the West proving an all-powerful attraction and the Soviet system collapsing by virtue of its internal contradictions, the "detente" of the Nixon era, hopes of economically checking the Soviet Union and the establishment of American military or technological supremacy.

In the final analysis all these approaches have failed because they were extreme demands no world power could consider meeting.

Mr Gorbachov now presents the possibility of a more stable approach to co-existence with the Soviet Union and a slow demilitarisation of long-term conflict.

Washington, Nato sources say, must here keep its impatience and compulsive desire for swift solutions in check. Only then will the improvement for which everyone is hoping prove possible.

Jan Reisenberg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 21 February 1987)

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■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Wider worries for Soviets in Afghanistan

WELT UND SONNTAG

The unrest in Alma Ata, capital of the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, is closely associated with the war in Afghanistan.

Ever since the serious mid-December riots in Central Asia the Soviet Party leader, Mr Gorbachov, has tried to bring to a swift conclusion the guerrilla war in which Brezhnev plunged his country seven years ago.

In the muzzled Soviet media there is more plain speaking than ever before about the disadvantageous economic and moral consequences of the Afghan adventure.

The expense of the war, says an article in *Moscow News*, a newspaper intended for foreign consumption, is detrimental to Soviet development plans.

After a troop withdrawal "our young soldiers (would) stay alive and notifications of death would no longer cause Soviet families untold grief."

That is doubtless meant seriously; the number of Soviet war dead is estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000. Yet lives lost have never yet cast doubt on the Soviet leaders' victory doctrine.

The reason for Soviet moves and their urgency must be sought in another quarter: successful resistance by Afghan mujaheddin has strengthened the Muslim population of neighbouring Soviet republics in their traditional opposition to Soviet hegemony.

The progress of the war has shown them that the Red Army is not invincible. Religious fundamentalism has proved a powerful weapon in the freedom struggle. Resistance is not to no avail.

Unrest broke out in Kazakhstan after Mr Gorbachov sacked Party leader Dinmukhamet Kurayev, a Kazakh appointed by Brezhnev in 1964, for "maladministration and corruption" and replaced him with a Greater Russian, Gennady Kolbin.

There was a fair uprising, with dozens of dead. A Kazakh was appointed — rather than a Greater Russian — as deputy leader to soothe the sense of popular outrage.

Moscow had to send in a politbureau member, Mikhail Solontsev, as a fire brigade to square accounts with the old leadership.

The rioters were called "nationalist and anti-social elements" and "parasites," by which Moscow means religious fanatics.

That would seem to indicate that the unrest was the handiwork not (or not only) of Kunayev supporters but of the Islamic minority in Kazakhstan.

The riots cast a bright and glaring light on the inner condition of the Soviet empire. The Soviet Union shares with China the distinction of being the world's largest multinational power.

Its multinational structure has much in common with pre-World War I Austro-Hungary.

The Habsburg empire was also shaken by national struggles and rivalries until it finally disintegrated in the First World War.

The many domestic nationalities that

were suppressed in the course of Tsarist and Soviet dictatorship include the Muslim Turkmen people, who include the Kazakhs.

The number of people under the influence of the Koran is increasing all over the world, and there are now 500 million Moslems in the Soviet Union.

They make up over a sixth of the population. Over half of them are under 20. The number of Greater Russians is declining in relation to them and other southern Soviet nationalities.

Dramatic demographic, national and political changes are sure to result in centuries to come. The Islamic belt from the Mediterranean via South-West and South Asia to the Pacific regions of South-East Asia is in the throes of domestic expansion.

Given the cluster of wars and guerrilla fighting it must be seen as one of the world's conflict zones.

Mr Gorbachov only recently declared "uncompromising war" on Islamic religious movements among the nationalities of South Asia. Events in Afghanistan and their repercussions in the Soviet Union may have been instrumental in prompting this declaration of war.

Riots occurred in Kazakhstan in 1980 when Soviet soldiers of Kazakh nationality killed in action in Afghanistan were buried in Soviet military cemeteries rather than in Muslim cemeteries. From the early days of the war Moscow had kept Turkmen nationals out of the Soviet army of occupation rather than run the risk of "infection" in Afghanistan.

According to information that has reached the West, partly as a result of the more open Soviet supply of news since the Alma Ata unrest, traditional dislike of Moscow in South Asian areas of the Soviet Union, which has intensified in recent years, was mainly to blame for the riots.

In Kazakhstan the Tsarist army massacred local nomads in 1916, while roughly one million Kazakhs died of famine during the enforced settlement of the nomadic population ordered by Stalin.

Nations have long memories. They never forget. The West was merely long kept in the dark about xenophobia and struggles between nationalities in the region.

They were subjected to a news blackout that was first officially breached in connection with the Alma Ata riots.

Heribert Kremp (Welthorizont, Hamburg, 8 February 1987)

Satirical piece on TV leaves Iran unamused

Iran unamused

Fourteen seconds was all it took a German TV satire programme, *Rudi Carrell's Tagesshow*, to rouse Iranian ire. The end, still not in sight, seems unlikely to be funny.

Ayatollah Khomeini was seen taking a march-past of "daughters of the revolution" who divested themselves of gaily-coloured lingerie as they passed him.

The result has been a virtual affair in state, with senior Iranian officials feeling insulted, with their religious sensibilities shocked.

True, the scene wasn't in particularly good taste. Khomeini is revered by his financial supporters as a supreme religious authority and head of state. Millions believe implicitly in him as the proclaimer of God's word.

It is reasonable to assume that no-one in this country would have been particularly amused if ladies' underwear had

Continued on page 5

were to be seen in the flesh by the American and Russian could swiftly be transferred, so the Kremlin would be in a position to threaten laying Western Europe to nuclear waste — and to run a calculated risk in doing so.

On this, as on other issues, much depends on the Bonn Chancellor. But as long as he fails to clarify matters it is the impression Herr Genscher makes that will count.

As a result, what is seen in Bonn is the beginning of a second detente offensive in Paris to be a possible fresh phase of tension.

The French feel they have already been huff left in the lurch by the Americans and are also worried a US-Soviet

agreement on the withdrawal of medium-range missiles might not be followed by a satisfactory solution in the short-range sector.

That would first and foremost threaten the Federal Republic, but France would be next in line.

There is a school of thought in the Fifth Republic that feels this would not be an ill wind. Any further step in the direction of a "zero option" would restore France's leadership role of old in Europe.

Once the Germans realise that without the US nuclear shield they are at the mercy of Soviet short-range missiles the entente cordiale between Paris and Bonn will arguably gain an entirely new quality.

What choice would Bonn have? To offset the Eastern missile threat there would either have to be another Nato decision — or the Federal Republic must seek the shelter of a nuclear neighbour.

As the Bonn Christian and Free Democratic coalition's hands would be tied for domestic reasons where the first option was concerned, France would promptly offer its services as the alternative.

Deployment of extra Pluton and Hades missiles would merely take time and money — and agreement on both could be reached with Bonn.

Pluton and Hades and equation of European security

DIE WELT

ECONOMICS, CULTURE, POLITICS, NEWS

But this French scenario envisaging the use of tactical nuclear weapons in the territory of the two German states? The Pluton has a range of 120 km (75 miles), while that of the Hades missile will not be available until 1992 (180 km (110 miles) or so).

Even if President Mitterrand were generously to offer the German Chancellor a say in target planning, the Germans would in the final analysis only be able to choose between Frankfurt am Main and Frankfurt on the Oder as nuclear battlefields.

There is, however, another school of thought in France. It is that a missile build-up limited to Pluton and Hades missiles would be doomed to failure, though not on account of Franco-German relations; the French have never been particularly strong on *delicatey* of feeling, as shown by Indo-China or Africa.

What upsets this school of thought is the panhandle "pre-strategic" that has been given to what are short-range missiles.

How can Pluton and Hades possibly pose a threat to the Kremlin, it is asked, when their range rules out targets in the Soviet Union?

Besides, missile stocks left in Asia in the wake of a zero option negotiated by America and Russia could swiftly be transferred, so the Kremlin would be in a position to threaten laying Western Europe to nuclear waste — and to run a calculated risk in doing so.

Thus the only real deterrent would be France's strategic missile systems on the Albi plateau and on board French nuclear submarines.

Great resolution will be needed to maintain this French nuclear potential. France can expect to be subjected to tremendous pressure once the Americans and Russians agree to set up a substantial proportion of their ballistic missiles.

Where, then, is M. Raimond one up on Herr Genscher? Germany is bound to ask in return.

The answer is that Paris is known to see the East-West dilemma the Federal Republic will face if Bonn and Washington set greater store by confidence in the Soviet leader's "new thinking" than by assured European defence capability.

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No. 1264 - 1 March 1987

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE



Lambsdorff (left), Friderichs (centre) and von Bruechitsch . . . and of 18-month hearing. (Photo: Egon Simon, dpa)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Ex ministers convicted of evading tax but acquitted on bribery charges

Two former Bonn Cabinet ministers and a leading industrialist have been convicted on charges of tax evasion. They were acquitted on the more serious charges of offering and receiving bribes.

Count Otto Lambsdorff, a Free Democrat and former Economic Affairs Minister, was fined 180,000 marks for evading tax on 1.5 million marks paid into his party's funds. Another former Free Democrat Economic Affairs Minister, Hans Friderichs, was fined 61,500 marks on a similar charge. Eberhard von Bruechitsch, a former chief executive of the huge Flick industrial group, was fined 550,000 marks and jailed for two years for evading 18 million marks in taxes. The jail sentence was suspended. The result seems to leave the way clear for Count Lambsdorff to return to active politics.

ers (which is). The verdict was lenient. The sentences were not only much lighter than the prosecution wanted, but also lighter compared with decisions in similar cases.

The judges, however, did not mince their words on the seriousness of the case.

Tax laws, they emphasised, cannot be simply ignored by politicians as they see fit or decisions by the Federal Constitutional Court disregarded.

More than just a few million marks in lost taxes are at stake.

The constitutional dictate of equal opportunities for political parties with regard to donations and donors was blantly neglected.

The fact that Lambsdorff, Friderichs and von Bruechitsch are not alone when it comes to crimes of this nature moderated the judges' verdict.

If Lambsdorff, for example, has been sentenced because of simply mediating between the donor and his party's treasurer — a claim for which there is no plausible counter-claim — many top politicians and top industrial managers can thank their lucky stars and the brevity of public memory that they were not in the dock too.

The trial again showed all too clearly that the illegal funding of political parties was the rule and not the exception. All high-ranking politicians and industrialists abetted this practice.

The main hearing against Friderichs, Lambsdorff and von Bruechitsch was conducted fairly and concluded with a lenient verdict.

However, only the reference to inadequacies of human justice can justify the fact that these three defendants of all people should have to bear the burden of the tax evasion conviction.

All those persons, on the other hand, who did exactly the same or who were the real beneficiaries of illegal financial practices can sit back and enjoy their retirement years or can still be found in the corridors of power.

The essence of the party donations scandal demands too much of judicial possibilities.

If the industrial elite deliberately disregards legal norms and political leaders disregard the laws they ask other citizens to disregard the individual cases examined in the courts are just the tip of an iceberg.

No-one can blame von Bruechitsch, Lambsdorff and Friderichs if they feel that they are the scapegoats for others.

Stefan Lieger

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 17 February 1987)

Decision leaves Lambsdorff in line for return to politics

by the financial authorities of the financing of political parties.

Only then, Lambsdorff feels, is there a chance of real rehabilitation.

Following the statement by FDP leader, Martin Bangemann, that he is willing to continue the party's role of junior coalition partner with three cabinet ministers, Chancellor Kohl is not likely to be re-elected as economic affairs spokesman for the FDP's parliamentary party.

He sees the possibility of returning to the Cabinet unlikely inside two years.

He hopes that by that time a great deal will have happened in the field of judicial decisions to "decriminalise" former party-political funding practices.

Lambsdorff will be appealing to the Federal Supreme Court in his own case.

The party donations trial began on 29 August, 1985. On 23 July, 1986, the court announced that a sentence on the grounds of bribery was improbable.

The final verdict for von Bruechitsch, Lambsdorff and Friderichs was pronounced on 16 February, the 127th day of proceedings.

Continued on page 4.

The Flick affair

On 6 October, 1975, a Bonn businessman by the name of Peter Müllenbach brought charges against a business associate whom he thought had swindled him out of DM 110,000.

The public prosecutor smelt a fish and sent the files to a well-known tax investigator, Klaus Förster.

Förster was asked to find out how Müllenbach (a member of the CDU and decorated with the Order of the Federal Republic) had got hold of so much money and whether it had been taxed.

At the beginning of 1976 the tax investigator found a file with the abbreviation "EU" while searching through Müllenbach's firm, which through the CDU.

The abbreviation stood for *Europäische Unternehmensberatungsanstalt*, a management consultancy company based in Liechtenstein which sold "cheap" (read: worthless) expertise to West German firms at a high price, thus enabling donations to the CDU to bypass the finance offices.

This was the start what was later to be known as the "party donations affair".

In 1978 Nikolaus Fusoli was elected successor to the murdered president of the employers' federation BDI, Hans-Martin Schleyer.

After it was discovered that Fusoli was mixed up in the affair he stepped down from office on 18 August. He was fined DM 58,000.

More and more people began to take notice of the affair. On 25 November, 1981, public prosecutors and tax officials finished their investigations on the premises of the Flick group.

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

In the years 1982 and 1983 the public prosecutors examined 191 witnesses, searched through 59 private flats and business offices, mainly those of political parties, checked 78 bank accounts, evaluated all the books of the Flick group and came across the famous symbol "wg" used by the Flick "book-keeper" Diehl.

The prosecutors took along almost 400 files from the Flick headquarters in Düsseldorf. To begin with, 10 people were suspected of criminal offences.

A closer look was also taken at the practices of the CDU, FDP and SPD.

On 23 November, 1983, the public prosecutor in Bonn announced that charges had been brought against Count Otto Lambsdorff and Hans Friderichs and the former Flick executive Eberhard von Bruechitsch.

On 26 July, 1984, Lambsdorff resigned as Economics Minister. On 10 January

■ LEISURE BUSINESS

No room for illusion in this make-believe world

Nuremberg's Toy Fair is the most amusing exhibition in the Federal Republic. But no one should be deceived by the dolls in nostalgic dresses and cuddly teddy bears.

For behind the sugary exterior, things are happening in the long-tranquil toy world.

The Americans are moving in. And much of the German industry, comprising small companies with low turnovers, don't like it at all.

An American maker, Toys 'R Us, is using the Nuremberg exhibition to see both exhibitors and buyers.

The Americans operate quite differently from the medium-sized sales companies in Germany.

They do things in style, with great 4,000 square metre chunks of sales areas in major self-service supermarkets on the outskirts of big cities.

The Americans have announced they intend opening six such sales points in West Germany this year.

Where these will be is a closely guarded secret at the German headquarters of Toys 'R Us GmbH in Cologne, opened last November, but it is believed that south of Frankfurt, where there are plenty of people with plenty of money, is one most-favoured area.

The Americans have another iron in the fire as well. Ludwig Kipp, chairman of Massa, a German chain of outlets, confirmed that his company has been in contact with them about leasing them floor space.

Kipp said there would be no joint Massa/Toys sales outlets before October because there would be no surplus Massa space until then.

The West German toy industry is not entirely happy at the arrival of the financially-strong American organisation.

The German industry is made up of small firms. In 1985 more than a half of them had a turnover of only DM300,000. The arrival on the scene of a discount organisation threatens their very existence.

But the industry as a whole has mixed feelings about this development.

Among these are the American giant Hasbro Bradley Inc, a world leader in the industry with 1.3bn dollars turnover last year, and the number two, Mattel, that is well able to defy its giant competitor in the West German market.

Mattel GmbH, Babenhausen, is a market leader with 12 per cent of the West German market and turnover at commercial selling prices estimated to be DM1.7bn.

It is not surprising that these organisations are in favour of large specialised sales outlets for toys. They both believe that the toy shop sector and department stores will be showing a drop in turnover of five per cent by 1990.

The reason for this, according to Mattel, is that their range of products require less actual selling. Their products are marketed with intensive advertising through TV spots and videos, and they are also inexpensive.

The Barbie doll is and will remain Mattel's top seller. Half of its West German turnover is achieved with it.

This year the doll was put on the market as "Diamond Barbie," with jeweller for the doll matching jewellery for the child, partner-look in the toy shop.

Mattel have marketed the "collection" idea, figures and accessories, in

their "Masters of the Universe" series excellently.

The story of He-Man on the planet Eternia is told in small magazines that are distributed free-of-charge. This keeps alive the demand for plastic figures from a fantasy world.

There is something new for children who have not been attracted to either "Masters of the Universe" or the girl equivalent, "The Princess of Power," despite all the efforts of the advertising men; the Cowboy of the future from the year 2340 will be appearing on the toy-shop shelves, like the sheriffs of the Wild West keeping law and order in the next century.

Even if the Mattel range and the products from Milton Bradley, the Hasbro subsidiary in Fürth, are not all that cheap, they are suitable as small gifts, which means that they are articles that fit in well for sales in a self-service store.

Manufacturers such as Sigrid H. Schäffer & Koch GmbH, however, whose plush animal figures cost a hundred or so, fear that their products will remain unsold on the shelves or offered cheaply as a "craze-on."

Sigrid, based in Mistelbach, has said that it will not supply "Toys 'R Us." The company itself believes that its line of cuddly animals can hold its own against their major competitor, Steiff.

Sigrid's main attraction at this year's Nuremberg Fair is a dark-yellow frog, Quacks, fitted out with satchel, school time-table and exercise-book labels.

He should replace the *Schäffer* large conical bag of sweets given to children on their first day at school or be a cuddly little present to smaller members of the family who are empty-handed when their older brothers and sisters go off to school for the first time.

A Sigrid spokesman said that there had been a good reaction to the product.

There was considerable excitement on the stand of Margarete Steiff GmbH. Their latest product has been success-

Mannheimer MORGEN

ful, a range of twelve dolls selling for DM395. A spokesman said that the whole year's production had been sold.

To point up their long experience in the doll business Steiff has produced felt figures of designs from were popular in 1910. The "Gentleman in Frock Coat" and "Tennis-player Betty" will be hit with doll collectors.

Benno Körthascher, general manager of the German Toy Industry Association, expressed optimism about the industry's future.

He said that the effects of currency fluctuations would not be so grave as had been expected with the exception of articles made from synthetic materials.

Production increased in the January-September period last year by four per cent to DM1.2bn. There is no knowing how trade will develop in the immediate future.

But the old style toy shop, run by Mom and Dad working below trade union rates and in premises that are already paid for, are in for a difficult time in the future, according to a Mattel spokesman.

It got its name in 1912: *Mensch ärgere dich nicht*, and Schmidt opened his own factory in Munich.

But things didn't go well. The business was threatened with ruin because

the first world war broke out in 1914

Ulla Crainer

(Mannheimer Morgen, 11 February 1987)



The whole family is in with a chance... *Mensch ärgere dich nicht* in action.

(Photo: Schmidt Spiel + Freizeit)

Board game won spurs in field hospitals of the Great War

A simple board game similar to *Tuck* and called *Mensch ärgere dich nicht*. (Oh, don't get upset) has been played with gusto by German children for 75 years.

On the box in the traditional version of the game there is a drawing of a man wearing a puzzled expression on his face.

The directions say that players should

place particular emphasis on getting rid of the opponent's men. There are no hints about how to keep cool when one's men are knocked off the board.

The men, looking much like chess

pawns, come in different colours for different players and are moved from each player's starting point by the throw of a die until the end is reached. If, on the way, an opponent's men are overtaken, they are required either to go back to square one or get off the board.

About 55 million copies of the

bright-red game have been sold in many

countries of the world since it came on

the market in 1912.

Today, nearly one million are sold every year, half for export. It is known in the USA as *Soy*. But the Germans remain the biggest buyers — three quarters of all households have the game.

Some old civilisations believed that dice games disclosed the will of the gods. In German mythology, the gods came together to throw dice. In ancient India, it was thought that the whole world was a dice game of the gods. That was how the word "dyutam", for example came to mean both "quarrel" and "dice game". So it is mere coincidence that one of the national Indian games is still today a sort of *Mensch ärgere dich nicht* game.

In 1948, both resumed production, but father Josef died the same year. The business was kept going by his widow, his daughter and his son-in-law. Now the Schmidt family is in the third generation of the business.

In 1970, both strands of the business

were amalgamated as Schmidt Spiel + Freizeit GmbH. Today it is the largest German manufacturer of board games.

The firm still bases its success on the original game even though it has widened its product lines enormously.

In 1905, he made the first game. Three years later, friends, neighbours and relatives were all playing it.

On holidays, Josef Schmidt, according to the family history, could be seen with his fretsaw cutting up water-coloured boards and painting the men.

It got its name in 1912: *Mensch ärgere dich nicht*, and Schmidt opened his own factory in Munich.

And it seems that they played without getting upset, just like the name of the game.

Irene Meuhäuser

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 31 January 1987)

■ MOTORING

The Opel legend began in a country cowshed

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Before Opel made a name as a car maker, it made sewing machines.

The first one was produced 125 years ago in 1862. News of Opel's 125th anniversary has caused many people to wonder whether it made cars before Carl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler.

He was chased out of Flörsheim by angry journeymen tailors, who were worried that his sewing machine would rob them of work.

This didn't stop Opel from setting up his first "proper" factory in 1868.

During a second visit to Paris Adam Opel came across something new: a vehicle.

In 1887 the first Opel penny-farthing

was manufactured in the Rüsselsheim factory.

The next step forward for the company was the motor car.

Adam Opel already asked his father back in 1855 whether he could go to Paris to become a mechanic.

Two years later he began his apprenticeship years as an old-john man in a bakery.

During this period he made up his mind to learn how to build sewing machines and then try to set up his own factory.

No sooner said than done.

Adam Opel found a job in the Journeaux & Leblond sewing manufacturers in Paris and returned to Rüsselsheim in 1862.

Although his father was not keen on the idea Adam Opel, his head full of ideas, set up his factory in his uncle's cow-shed.

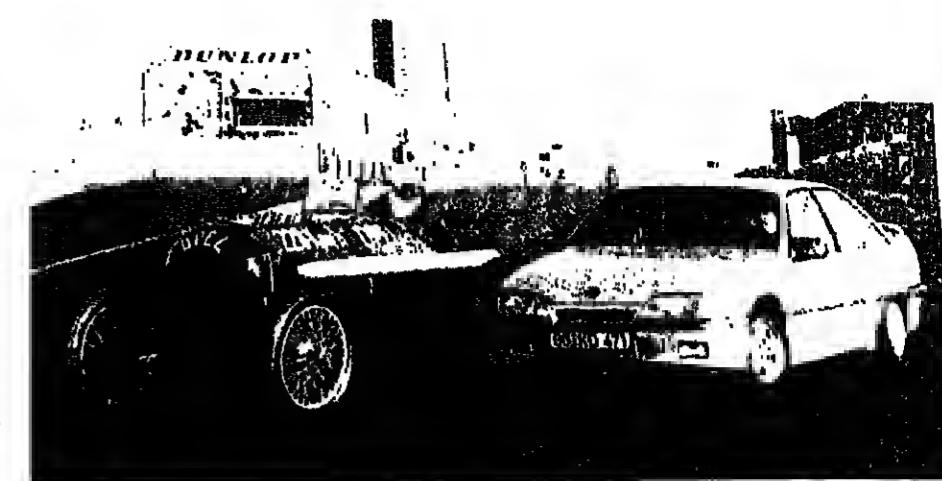
His uncle also gave the ambitious me-

factory. This was

the predecessor model to the over 24 million cars and vans Opel has manufactured so far. After 1901 the company worked together with the Frenchman Darracq, in 1902 the first model designed entirely by Opel itself was launched.

Dieter Zehn

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 10 February 1987)



A family affair... a 1914 Opel racing car with a 1987 descendant, the Omega 3000.

(Photo: Opel)

Cost is the main argument against hydrogen as a fuel

One day cars will be running on hydrogen instead of petrol or diesel oil. This prediction was made at a meeting in Hamburg.

Hydrogen has both advantages and disadvantages. It can be produced from water using any other type of energy, is easy to store and distribute, and burns with virtually no emission of pollutants.

A major disadvantage is cost. Petrol is much cheaper.

Two companies in the Federal Republic have specialised in the development of hydrogen-powered cars: Daimler-Benz and BMW.

Between 1984 and the end of 1986 both companies allowed customers to test a fleet of 10 test vehicles in Berlin. The results were good.

The biggest drawback of the system is how to store the hydrogen in the vehicles.

For the test vehicles in Berlin — five cars and five vans — hydride containers, tanks filled with metal powder, were used.

The hydrogen streaming in is absorbed by the powder without any major problems caused by high pressure or low temperatures.

When tanking up, however, a tremendous amount of heat is released.

Even with an additional cooling system and a correspondingly complex refuelling procedure it takes ten to fifteen minutes to refill at least 80 per cent of the car's storage tank. This corresponds to 11 litres of petrol.

The high cost of this form of energy, however, is a major obstacle to the introduction of the hydrogen car on a large scale.

The price would drop if the demand increased.

Furthermore, better hydrogen extraction methods using less electricity and hence less expensive can be expected in future.

Hydrogen will become an interesting alternative when the price of oil goes up or when crude oil at some stage becomes scarce and petrol correspondingly expensive.

The direct price comparison is deceptive.

The fact that hydrogen is less harmful to the environment should also be taken into account.

There are also the additional costs of a catalytic converter for cars which run on petrol.

The competitive disadvantage of hydrogen as a fuel, therefore, is not as great as suggested by a comparison of prices alone.

Rudolf P. Jonas

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 7 February 1987)

Hopes for electric car

Erich Pöhlmann, a 54-year-old electrical engineer from Künzelsau, is hoping that a growing awareness of environmental problems will make his new electric car a marketable success.

The car he constructed with the help of the Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerke (RWE) is noiseless and — of course — exhaust-free. The 3.77-metre car, which looks like half an egg, is already more economical than the Golf or Kadett.

There is no need for maintenance work, very little electricity is needed, and the high-grade steel frame and synthetic bodywork ensure that the electric car lasts at least twice as long as a "normal" car.

Using lightweight accumulators the electric car may already go into series production in 12 months time. The car can cover a distance of about 160 kilometres without having to be recharged.

The winner of the first Grand Prix for electric vehicles, however, does have one snag: it costs DM78,000.

Even in series production it will still cost twice as much as the average middle-market car.

dpa

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 17 February 1987)



Maroadea 230 tanked up with hydrogen.

(Photo: Mercedes-Benz)

■ THE MEDIA

A feminist magazine both loved and hated, but never ignored

Alice Schwarzer, controversial publisher of the feminist magazine *Emma*, based in Cologne, has been mocked and even hated.

Forecasts were made that the magazine would never last, but it is now celebrating its 10th anniversary.

The circulation, that started off at 300,000 a week, is now 80,000 but, according to the publisher, it is still the largest feminist magazine in Europe.

In the February issue Alice Schwarzer wrote: "Emma lives even if men worry themselves to death."

Alice Schwarzer is identified with the monthly magazine. The money she earned from her book *Der kleine Unterschied* (The Little Difference) helped bring the magazine into being. She and other women journalists wanted to satisfy their dream of having a magazine of their own.

Sabine Schruff, formerly an *Emma* journalist, recalls that at the beginning it was difficult to get a mention in the media of women's themes, "violence in marriage" for instance, because women's attitudes were subjective and there was no such thing as a women's lobby.

In the interim that has changed, "because in positions where decisions are made there are now women with plenty of self-confidence."

The first edition of *Emma* was quickly sold out. Other journalists took notice. C.H. Meyer in the *Stidtsche Zeitung* described *Emma*'s concept of the



Publisher Schwarzer . . . little differences, big differences. (Photo: Poly-Press)

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

From the very beginning of the magazine too few women journalists had to do too much.

Today the staff is made up of "five and a half," and all are paid according to union rates.

They not only have to do the routine work but also attend to the social welfare side of the magazine. Women from all over the Federal Republic look to *Emma* for assistance.

Disappointed former women staff members blunten their idol's reputation, Alice Schwarzer.

The house cartoonist, Franziska Becker, has used some of the criticisms made of Alice Schwarzer in a comic strip, "The Truth about Alice," that appeared in the jubilee edition of the magazine.

One cartoon shows Alice, baring her teeth, swinging a whip over figures cowering with bowed heads, saying: "Any one who doesn't use the expression male domination at least 20 times is fired."

One former staff member said that as the boss she was just as authoritarian as any man. She pressed her style on her subordinates mercilessly.

Conditions at *Emma* were "early capitalism," according to one former employee.

Alice Schwarzer complains: "We women have changed old attitudes, but we have not created new ones. We are still subject to the law of the jungle."

Ingrid Strahl, eight years with *Emma* and now a free-lance writer, said: "Many of the free-lance women who worked on the magazine and who let off steam against Alice, were unknown to the magazine's editors." Many were offended because Alice Schwarzer rejected a poorly written article.

Her name used to be a cliché for frustrated women's libbers, now it is synonymous with "the lousy *Emma* editor," and it was quickly known to all.

In 1971 she objected strongly to an article in *Stern* magazine in which 374 confessed that they had had abortions.

After a reading of the bestseller *Der kleine Unterschied* (1975) women should have kicked out their husbands in droves; husbands and lovers were described as egotistic and incapable of tenderness.

In the latest edition of *Emma* husbands and lovers do not come off any better, not even the new generation of men with their "breast envy".

Ingrid Strobl said of gentle men: "You must not become cuddly little men, who cling to the strong woman's apron strings. Self-initiative, independence, a sense of responsibility and erotic experiences, yes, dear Sirs, erotic experiences, are what we ask for."

That does not sound like men-hating and anti-pleasure.

Accusations of prudery were made against Alice Schwarzer and *Emma* in 1978. Alice and nine other women, including actress Inge Meissel, complained against *Stern*. They wanted to put a stop to the cover pictures which

presented women as "sexual objects," but the complaint came to nothing.

A year or so later *Emma* unclosed a naked breast on the cover and showed naked men.

One reader complained that there was no emancipation of the sexes when there was a reversal of positions with a female photographer taking pictures of naked men.

Another wrote: "I found the naked men wonderful, appetising and exciting." The women readership is very di-

Continued on page 12



Entertainer Rosenthal . . . outwitted by the Nazis. (Photo: Kindermann)

Death of 'the next-door neighbour' TV showman

The news of the death of television showmaster Hans Rosenthal came as no surprise. Those who saw him in Vienna in January, where he was honoured with the Golden Insignia by the Austrian capital, saw that he was a sick man and that his days were numbered.

Television followed his last days closely, supported by daily bulletins published by popular newspaper *Wiener Zeitung*.

Although all this intrusion into the family's grief was vulgar in the extreme it did show that Rosenthal was something more than just a show-master, a TV entertainer.

His brother was murdered in the Nazi concentration camp, but he managed to get away from the camp and found his way back to Berlin where he was given refuge in a garden shed by two Berlin women who hid him until the end of the war.

In his memoirs *Zwei Leben in Deutschland*, published in 1980, he wrote of these hard years without bitterness. It was a book of cheerful reconciliation.

People believed they could chat about things with him, put their trust in him, according to Peter Garlach, one-time head of entertainment in the Second Television Channel.

He never forgot these times. Although he never allowed politics to intrude into his shows, he was a political person and for many years on the board of directors of the Central Jewish Council in Germany.

In an interview with this newspaper he once said: "If democracy were ever endangered, I would use the television screen to defend it."

In his autobiography he said: "I'd be attracted to a political job. Not out of a craving for admiration, envy of political personalities or even desire for power, but to fight for tolerance, religious, political and between people. I know that sounds a little pathetic but I can't say it any other way, because that's the way it is."

That's the way it is...The dependable was his métier, not change.

He left others to pioneer new paths in television. He himself built up his career on safe ground.

The regularity with which Hans Rosenthal appeared before his television audience, the ritual of gaudiness that never changed, that found its expression in the phrase, "That's tops," were the secrets of his long-lived success.

There will be no successor to *Dalli* because no one else could prevent it.

Michael Beckert

(Stadtkirche Zeitung, 11 February 1987)

ertainment," (the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*), and Rosenthal himself as a mixture of "petty bourgeois bourgeoisie" he was, next to Peter Frankenfeld, the most popular personality on German television.

Rosenthal said of himself quite frankly: "I'm not a star. I'm like my viewers."

He did not make much of his private life or of his way up to the top.

He was born in Berlin in 1925, the son of a Jewish bank clerk. At 15 he was orphaned and had to find work.

His brother was murdered in the Nazi concentration camp, but he managed to get away from the camp and found his way back to Berlin where he was given refuge in a garden shed by two Berlin women who hid him until the end of the war.

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■ EDUCATION

Lofty ambitions for first private business college

Frankfurter Allgemeine

right to apply for subsidies. Wiesbaden paid. The student body grew. The Offenbach European Business School was on its way.

The basic educational idea obviously met a public demand. The student body has now reached 500 strong. There were almost 3,000 applicants for the first winter semester.

Industry has shown an interest in the School's graduates and many students sign employment contracts while still studying.

There are a whole range of reasons why the European Business School enjoys a high reputation in industry, according to Professor Evard, a man of considerable self-confidence.

One is that teaching is geared to the practical. The aim of the study courses is not "economic theory" but the application of the theoretical in practice.

A good third of the teaching body — 12 full-time professors and about 85 part-time lecturers — has practical experience in the application of economic theories.

Another point is that students' studies prepare them to deal with economies at an international level.

Every student has to do two semesters abroad, one in the European Business School in France or Spain and another at the European Business School either in London or in the partner school in Phoenix, Arizona.

During these semesters students are expected to brush up their knowledge of French and English.

Tenning is clear, students work in small groups and studies are limited to eight semesters. Participants are obliged to attend lectures and tutorials — 30 hours a week.

When the EBS is described as a student school Evard takes this more as a compliment than as criticism.

The Goethe Institute has mounted a worldwide campaign to counter the declining interest in the German language. Only Spain, since it joined the European Community, has shown increased interest in German.

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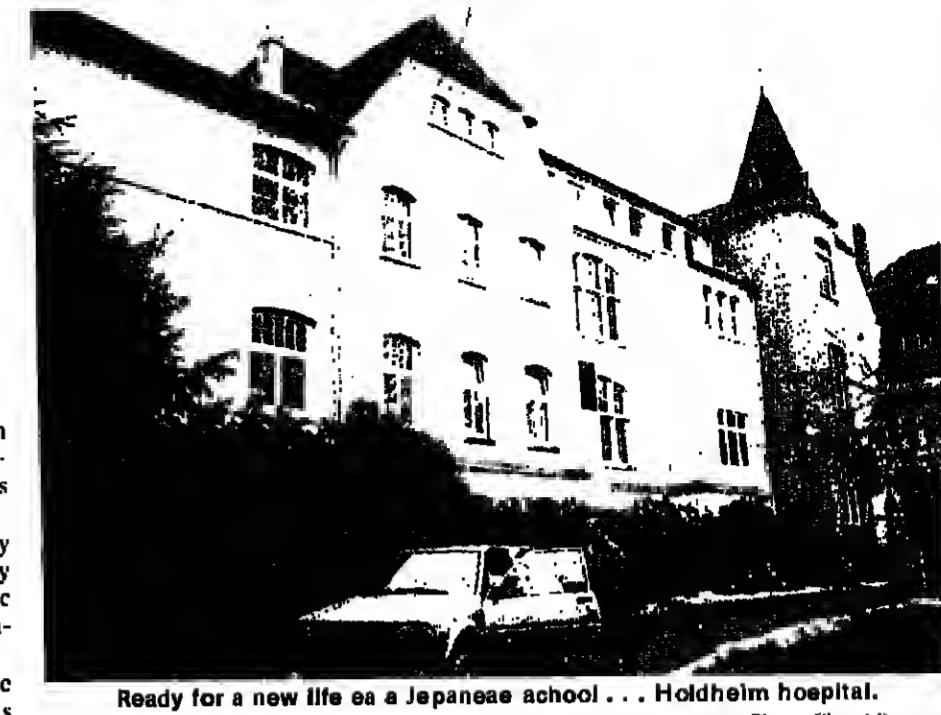
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(Stadtkirche Zeitung, 11 February 1987)



Ready for a new life as a Japanese school . . . Holdheim hospital. (Photo: City of Bremen)

Japanese to set up a school in Bremen

A Japanese boarding school is to be established in Bremen in April 1988. It is to be financed by Japanese industry and by fees.

There are more than 15,000 Japanese in Germany. There are only three Japanese schools in Europe, one in France and three in Britain, and they are so overpopulated that many Japanese children in Europe have to be sent back to boarding school in Japan.

Bremen Mayor Klaus Wedemeier said the school would both improve Bremen's image and have long-term economic advantages.

The school would have some influence on where Japanese industry decided to locate.

The school will be operated by the private Shumei Gakuen Gymnasium Group.

Shumei Imoto, director of the group, said that the Japanese put great value on education. Over 90 per cent of Japanese schoolboys and girls took a school leaving certificate equivalent to the German *Abitur*, the university entrance qualification.

It is no accident that the choice fell on Bremen. Hartmut Schmidke, head of the Bremen economic promotion unit, made the proposal for the school. He paid out DM300,000 for a study to discover if Bremen was a suitable location for such a school.

The study revealed that Bremen as an industrial centre was already regarded favourably by Japanese industrial executives.

Mayor Wedemeier said that the school would be set up in what is now the Holdheim Hospital in the Oberneuland district of Bremen.

In the course of this year the hospital will be run down. Then the buildings will be renovated and converted. The school will open its doors in April next year.

It will at first take in about 350 schoolchildren. Later capacities will be extended to accommodate 1,200. Children of all nationalities will be accepted by the school.

Mayor Wedemeier said that the Holdheim buildings were owned by the Bremen city authorities and that a long-term leasing agreement had been concluded with Shumei Gakuen Gymnasium Group.

(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 12 February 1987)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Cost of cleanliness: damage to something somewhere, in spite of the denials

The detrimental effects of domestic cleaning agents have been known since the 1960s. But the authorities were slow to act. Nothing happened until mountains of mounds built up on the country's waterways.

Phosphate was identified as the culprit, and manufacturers had to come up with substitutes.

The public wanted products that did not pollute. Makers took advantage of the new mood by stressing the new non-pollutant ingredients of their products.

Consumers bought the products in the belief that they were environmentally safe. In fact, other ingredients in these

Continued from page 10

verse, according to Sabine Schruff, but they all have one thing in common, "a widely-felt discomfort," which they find grippingly expressed in *Emma*.

Alice Schwarzer puts her colleagues and herself under obligation to pursue a definite route — radical feminism.

She said: "We reject all ideas of discrimination — it doesn't matter if this is done in the name of sex, class or race."

It goes without saying that *Emma* is always harping on the terrorism of male domination, in National Socialism, in Nicaragua, in South Africa, in political parties and the freedom movement.

The magazine highlights the conditions of charrwomen, prostitutes, women social workers and artists, and women who work for the postal service.

The presentation is often ironic, sometimes fanciful to the extent of almost making heroines out of these people, sometimes insulting.

A particular favourite is to present portraits of strong women with the intention of encouraging women readers to find their own feet.

Emma has crudely knocked women groups who claim to have discovered the "new motherhood." The magazine draws a picture of a screeching child lying on a woman's lap, a nursing child at a woman's skirts and never daring to complain a word in the company of others.

Emma has undoubtedly taken up any number of themes such as the sexual abuse of children and the tall story of the "natural" peacefulness of women. The magazine is a crusading publication, according to Schwarzer, but its attitudes are deliberate, distanced and with an embarrassingly narrow outlook.

People whose thoughts run to dogma have no room for reflection and the development of ideas.

Every issue of *Emma* has included one theme, the abolition of Paragraph 218 dealing with abortion, now bogged down in a constitutional dispute.

Anyone who takes up a viewpoint different to Alice Schwarzer, such as the Catholic journalist Franz Alt, has let himself become warped with "religious delusion" and "abuse of press freedom."

Until now it has been helpful for women to have a "shriek advocate," Sabine Schruff believes. But she also believes that the magazine's attitudes towards male domination are very much like those of a church magazine.

Ulrike Walden
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne,
12 February 1987)

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

"safe" products were just as harmful as ever.

Since then there has been more extensive testing to determine what ingredients are harmful and which are not.

A good two million tons of cleaning liquid and washing up powder ends up in waterways throughout the country.

Many of these products are not only dangerous to use but of questionable domestic benefit anyway.

A consumer magazine's findings showed that between 1980 and 1984 at four poison advice centres there were 594 cases of poisoning. Many were nearly fatal.

Products containing hypochlorite — salt or ester — which were used with an acidic product gave off deadly chlorine gas.

Manufacturers promised in 1985 to print warnings and to use neutralising additives to reduce gas formation. But cases of poisoning were still being reported that year.

The ironic thing about using such chemicals is that they are not necessary for domestic cleanliness.

Professor Harald Irmer, of the German Ministry of Health, said, "It is not necessary to disinfect one's home for it to be hygienic."

It is somewhat pointless because within a few hours the bacteria are back again anyway. There is no point in constantly cleaning the toilet while the toilet seat, which is continually cutting into

When it comes to pipe blockage, prevention is better than the chemical cure. A rubbish bin should be used for rubbish.

Dieter Schwab
(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 11 February 1987)

bish, not the plumbing system. Washing powder however is not so easily taken care of. More than 1.6 million tons are produced annually containing a range of different contents.

Between 1960 and 1980 the production of synthetic washing and cleaning agents quadrupled.

Full wash agents along with other chemicals such as softeners and bleachers contain up to 30 per cent fillers which make the wash more manageable.

Even if phosphate was dispensed altogether there would be still problems. If the washing agent could be broken down biologically by 90 per cent no one knows for sure if the resulting products are damaging or not. Some chemicals end up in agricultural dung and may enter into the food chain.

The claims made for alternative full-wash agents are deceiving. A consumer magazine found them either to be of marginal benefit or simply worse than ordinary ones.

in contact with naked skin, does not even get the occasional wipe."

At least when it comes to cleaning agents scientists have come up with some useful alternatives.

A group around the Ecological Institute of Freiburg have produced a guide to the use of chemicals in the home. They recommend an optimal cleaning programme with four indispensable agents.

They recommend the use of a special soft soap, a rinsing agent or an all-purpose cleaner in the kitchen, bath, laundry and on tiles. For particularly stubborn surfaces they use scouring powder will do.

Vinegar is also useful. It takes care of calcium deposits, chromnickel surfaces, pots and fittings. Windows and mirrors are well served by methylated spirits.

The fat and dirt removers in traditional cleaning agents are for the most part made up of synthetic emulsions. And these can be easily replaced by other substances.

Traditional cleaners weaken the surface-tension of water and are poisonous to fish. And that is why the other alternatives are recommended.

Soap and scouring powder are less harmful. Scouring powder for instance is made up mostly of quartz sand, and soft soap is made out of natural substances.

If you want to get rid of smells then they recommend simply airing the room. Fresheners contain paradiethylbenzal and thus counts as special waste.

When it comes to pipe blockage, prevention is better than the chemical cure. A rubbish bin should be used for rubbish.

Dieter Schwab
(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 11 February 1987)

Recycling is the basis of this stinking job



Wiltrud Bucha at work.
(Photo: Peter Schramm)

factory takes the paper at a cheap price, old tyres are bought by a brickworks for its furnaces.

Glass is sold to a glassworks, a paper

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Glass is sold to a glassworks, a paper

■ MEDICINE

Daniel, 4, died beneath icy waters — and lived to tell the tale

Stiddeutsche Zeitung

The case of four-year-old Daniel will go down in medical history: he spent 35 minutes under water after falling through the ice-over surface — and has lived to tell the tale.

The doctors had been careful not to heat up the body too quickly, otherwise the brain might have been damaged. Earlier attempts to warm up people in bathwater had been unsuccessful.

Doctors could not detect any brain activity, heartbeats or circulation. His body temperature was an extremely low 19.5 degrees Celsius. His metabolism was only operating at 10 per cent of its capacity.

Having ended the loss of body heat they tried to reach the heart with chemicals through the veins. But they were thwarted by the body's natural safety system which had contracted them.

But luckily enough they knew that behind the collar bone there is a large receptacle into which they were able to insert a pipe and pump medicine to the heart.

It was then necessary to avoid overstimulating the brain.

So they gave Daniel barbiturates to keep him in a low key to counteract the kick which adrenaline was giving to the heart.

This is how the medical college of Hanover described events.

While on the way to the hospital a hose was inserted into Daniel's windpipe and artificial respiration was

started. Leaving his head free his body was wrapped in aluminium foil and then in a blanket.

Infusion bottles with a solution at 37 degrees Celsius were then placed around the body.

This helped to slowly warm up the body and to restore the electrolytic metabolism.

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When his body stopped breathing it began accumulating quantities of acids which were handicapping all functions.

This showed that the respiratory system was working again. This was confirmed by a blood analysis.

His body temperature was 23 degrees Celsius at first but when he woke up the next day, it had risen to 34 de-

grees. But it was still cold enough for his to say: "I'm very cold."

That showed that his brain was on the way to making a complete recovery. And that is, in fact, what has happened.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich,

1 February 1987)

Sharp note

A Frankfurt hospital is now letting patients listen to stereomusic while undergoing operations with local anaesthesia. They can bring their own cassette or choose from the hospital's range of classical or pop songs.

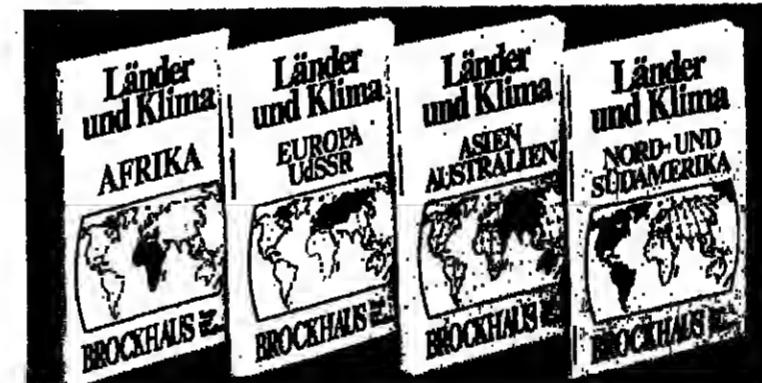
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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich,

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Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

A two-part plan has been developed to deal with the problems caused by smoking, obesity, lack of exercise, high blood pressure and excessive blood fats.

Their first objective is to reach the public. They want them to simply stop smoking and eating foods with a high fatty acid and cholesterol content.

More than half the population has too much cholesterol at about 200 milligrams per decilitre of blood. This is enough to cause an attack. Food-fats account for the cholesterol of about a tenth of these people.

Dieter Dietrich
(Hannoversche Allgemeine,
5 February 1987)

The experts recommend that food be limited to 30 per cent fat content and fatty acids, usually of animal origin, to be limited to a tenth of the intake.

As a replacement they recommend the use of simple and unsaturated fatty acids of oils and linoleic acid. And one can enrich one's diet by using with fruit, vegetables, leguminous plants and grain products.

The second half of their strategy is aimed at those on the edge of attacks and hardening of the arteries. They in-

clude smokers, the overweight, diabetics and those with high blood pressure and high fat-levels.

The society is appealing to all doc-

tors to take a more serious look at patients' disposition to such diseases.

They could point out to blood pres-

sure patients that the natural salt con-

tent of food covers their needs. The so-

ciet wants the EEC to pull together

on the issue. They hope to see legisla-

tion forcing food manufacturers to pro-

mote healthier food and to label pro-

ducts with fat levels.

Dieter Dietrich
(Hannoversche Allgemeine,
5 February 1987)

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

■ ESPIONAGE

Stolen Western technology pushes East Bloc into the computer age

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

Industrial espionage costs West Germany an estimated five billion marks a year. Careless security in many firms contributes.

Erik Mielke, the Minister responsible for the East Berlin secret services, used the columns of the party newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, to praise the "selfless and clever work of the emissaries and patriots of the invisible front" and their "courageous and sacrificial operations".

Herr Mielke will have to make do without 32 of his patriots for a while. They are guests of the Bonn government in jail.

The arrests, however, are no reason for complacency in the West and counter-espionage experts reckon on a new offensive by their colleagues in the East.

The aim is to transfer technology from West to East. Engineers and technicians are increasingly joining the ranks of East German agents to push the country's efforts in high technology.

Planning reports in the East indicate the importance of technological advancement. East Berlin refers to achieving productivity growth rates of 3.5 per cent over the next year by bringing into operation 19,000 computerised production systems and 14,700 industrial robots.

Last year, Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachov called information technology the "catalyst of progress." Plans to turn the Soviet Union into a "strong and rich state" (Gorbachov's words) by the turn of the century will surely be impossible without software and hardware from the West.

In data-processing and electronic technologies are at the top of the East Bloc's list. Because the information is often so complex, employees of high-tech firms are the targets of recruiting by agents from the East. Target firms include data-processor makers, electronics firms and software producers.

Some recent cases:

- A 46-year-old engineer was jailed for two years and four months for selling the Soviets information and technological equipment worth nearly half a million marks over a four-year period.

- A worker in Stuttgart was sentenced for giving magnetic computer tapes containing plans of building components to the East Berlin Ministry for State Security. The material would then have been passed on to the Sektor Wissenschaft und Technik (department of science and technology) where, according to a defector, 200 scientists would assess it.

- A department head at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), Manfred Rötsch, was jailed on charges of working for the KGB for 30 years, during which time he handed over details of the Tornado all-weather fighter-bomber project plus information about satellite programmes.

Although the information most sought after is the most sophisticated technology, there is also a demand for more modest know-how used as a matter of course in many firms. The aim here is

to reduce the lead of the West, a lead which varies between about two and six years, depending on the field.

It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the development of computer technology in the East Bloc is because of stolen information from the West, mainly information about American computers.

Many firms make it easier for information to be stolen. Some incredible cases of carelessness have come to light. There have many occurrences of floppy discs, print-out ribbons and magnetic tapes finding their way intact into waste-paper baskets.

Photocopy restrictions are ignored and cleaning staff are often left free to ferret around undisturbed after everyone else has gone for the day.

Many firms and their managers regard security as an annoying if necessary evil. A survey of security officers in 100 firms revealed that 93 per cent regarded their own firm's security as too careless.

Stricter scrutiny, after all, can be a disadvantage for firms whose business involves technology transfer to the East Bloc.

At least one industrial spokesman says industry wants in the able to export unhampered to the East Bloc.

Little more than lip service is often paid to security officers' recommendations. Dr Karlheinz Liebl, of the criminal research group of the Max-Planck-Institute, says many firms and their managers need to take a more positive attitude towards security. His investigations have revealed the most blatant cases of lax security in fast-expanding small and medium-sized firms.

Simple steps can help to tighten-up security:

- Every job contract should have a secrecy clause and a clause prohibiting removal of information from the premises.
- So few people as possible should have access to sensitive material.
- Material no longer needed should be shredded.

Long-term process

Industrial espionage tends not only to hit the victim country. It also hits the workers directly by putting the East in a better position to compete.

But nevertheless, it is a long-term process. That can be seen from the way the job of stealing secrets is arranged. Engineers and technicians are naturally hired but a lot more students are now being approached.

One arrested East Berlin agent said he had posed as the representative of a Swiss economic research institute and paid one student between 200 and 300 marks a month for papers prepared by him on the ostensible grounds of wanting to see the views of a young scientist. The real dividends would come much later.

In such a case, after qualification, the agent helps the student find a "suitable" job. Only much later he reveals, usually bluntly, his role as an agent.

He then points out that his informant has for years been a spy under

the definition of Paragraph 99 of the penal code. Informants who bow to the blackmail are driven even deeper into the mire.

But getting out instead of submitting to blackmail does pay, as the leniency of sentences in such cases shows.

One Marburg businessman was fined a mere 1,500 marks. He gave himself up after developing a guilty conscience when he was told to recruit a befriended student of genetic research.

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meaning of this in a communist country is clear: no political future.

There will be speculation down to the finest detail about Wolf's departure, but what happens in secret services tends to stay secret, even afterwards.

Some think that this surprise is Wolf's final kick at the West: it will take them a long time to find out what new boss they are playing against on the other side.

George Smiley would probably be in despair.

Otto Jörg Weis

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 7 February 1987)



What game is he playing now?
Markus Wolf.

(Photo: Poly-Press)

Mystery surrounds 'retirement' of East Berlin spymaster

Nothing worse could have happened to John Le Carré's spymaster, George Smiley, than to suddenly lose his arch opponent, Karla. It would have left him working against a vacuum.

Yet this is what has happened to West Germany's equivalents of Smiley: Markus Wolf, East Berlin's top spy, has suddenly gone into retirement. No one — on this side of the iron curtain anyway — knows quite why.

Wolf, 64, had for 30 years been the head of the foreign information section of East Berlin's *Staatsicherheitsdienst* (security service). The East Berlin newsgency, ADN, said he had called it a day at "his own wish."

"Mischa" Wolf had become the longest-serving spy boss in Europe, the ace of the industry. He was born in Hechingen, in Baden-Württemberg, the son of a communist writer and a doctor and was a convinced communist himself from an early age. He fled from the Nazis, first to France and then to the Soviet Union, where he went to the Karl Liebknecht school in Moscow and later to a Comintern school.

Just like it is in the spy books, the man who directed the spies and hunted the other people's spies was also hunted himself. He used to be known as "The Man Without a Face" — until 1978, when a Western agent managed to photograph him. This even won him some respect in the West. One Western newspaper described him as "highly intelligent and cultured, quick-witted and fascinating."

According to one spy arrested in 1969, Wolf had no hesitation about acting on ideas even if they were not officially approved, he wore well-cut suits and was not without humour. "You could have a good belly laugh with him," he said.

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■ DISASTERS

The night the ocean broke through Hamburg's dykes

Flood waters broke through the dykes protecting the lowlands behind the Elbe River 25 years ago last month. Record water levels flooded vast areas west of the river.

In Hamburg 315 people died. Including coastal casualties, the total was 347. Thousands were made homeless.

Hurricane-force winds from the north-west were preventing the tide from going out at the Elbe estuary, and then entered a factor no one had reckoned with — waves from the Atlantic. These raised the waters a metre on the coast at Cuxhaven.

The night of 16 February was a filthy night and police and fire brigade were stretched to their limit even before the dykes broke. More than 2,000 calls were logged.

But by the time the realisation began to dawn that this might be more than just another storm, most people in the potential danger area had gone to bed.

It was midnight before it was calculated that the rate of increase in water level would almost certainly mean a major flood.

In 1825, Hamburg had had its Flood of the Century when the water reached 5.24 metres above sea level. This time it reached 5.70 metres and remained there for more than three hours.

Still Hamburg slept. Not until 20.33 hours were people warned by radio of "very serious storm flooding." This warning was repeated on television at 22.15 hours.

But the police did not drive through Wilhelmsburg, the most threatened district of the city, with loud-speakers warning citizens of the imminent danger until ten minutes after midnight.

At dawn low clouds hung over unending wastes of water.

Hamburg's senator responsible for internal affairs and the police was a little-known Social Democrat called Helmut Schmidt. He returned in the early hours from a conference in Berlin and went straight to operational headquarters. Contacts were broken, emergency call systems no longer functioned, orders could not be transmitted.

The first army helicopters went into the air at Bückeburg near Minden, Celle and Riene during the heavy storm. At only half the windforce aircraft would normally have been grounded, but then thousands of lives were at stake.

On the Saturday morning people were



The morning after

cowering on house-tops in the vast stretches of water or were clinging to tree branches. In Wilhelmsburg alone 60,000 people were captive in their homes or on the roofs.

Rope ladders were lowered from the helicopters, soldiers scrambled down them and took one exhausted storm victim after another up into the machines.

A report later said: "Behind them lay an empty tree branch, an empty rooftop, and death."

Others were rescued from their desperate situation in the water by inflatingable dinghies. A considerable impediment to the dinghies' rescue work was the barbed-wire fencing that had surrounded the allotments in the area. This pierced the boats' skin.

A special team quickly got together in a large Hamburg rubber-tyre factory to repair damaged inflatable dinghies.

The situation was still unclear on the Saturday evening when the special disaster committee Schmidt had formed met for the first time. The situation was made more difficult because individual leaders of rescue operations in the disaster area could not communicate with one another. Until this point 22 dead had been found. No-one then knew the full extent of the catastrophe.

Although television was still in operation, it was not until the Monday morning that it was fully realised what had really happened.

The city mourned its 315 dead and provided emergency accommodation for its 12,000 homeless. Damage was estimated at about two billion marks.

Fritz-Eduard Spiess/Jonchim Redetzki
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 16 February 1987)

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